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OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Marshall, Texas, October 18, 1858.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, the 25th of November next. A meeting of the directors of the company will also be held at the same place and time. A board of directors.

A compromise has been made with the "new company." It is intended to be composed of creditors and the original company, for the purpose of paying the debts due by the company. The terms of the compromise are, that the creditors will receive in three equal installments, payable in one, two and three years from the first day of January next, the amount of their claims, with interest. The payment of the first installment is to be secured by the deposit with the Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., of the bonds of the company, which have been issued to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per mile for the number of miles of road completed and equipped. The bonds are to be delivered to the creditors on the first day of January next, and all of the creditors who do not accept the compromise and deposit their claims with the Bank of Louisville on or before the first day of January next, will be excluded from any participation in the benefits of the compromise

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1858.

THE CONTESTED INDIANA SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The decision given upon this case by Democratic Senators at the last session is perhaps the most flagrant, willful violation of law and right ever perpetrated by political partisans for party purposes. The perpetrators owe a responsibility official and personal to the retributive justice of public sentiment, which they have not yet been made properly to feel. The nation has been so habituated to a repetition of Democratic outrages upon law and right that a new instance of the kind causes little surprise and arouses but little of the national attention. This apathy of endurance must be cast off if we wish to preserve to our institutions anything beyond the mere semblance of a government of law, and not sink irretrievably into a government of unscrupulous political partisans, working with a view to party benefit and to that alone. That such is the vile motive and the unscrupulous character of the action of the modern Democracy, this case will furnish proof to any intelligent man who will take the trouble to investigate and understand what the Democracy have here done. By their oaths and their duty as men and as Senators, they were bound to dispose of the case as *judges* with all the deference to law and to precedents, and with the integrity and strict impartiality belonging to that high function. They have decided in reckless disregard of law, precedent, and right, under the influence of the grossest, undisguised, partisanly for the sake of their party's benefit.

Only a short time before this decision the Democracy of the Senate had to dispose of the case of Mr. Harlan a returned Republican Senator from Iowa. They did so after the manliest deliberation and discussion, declaring the election illegal by their almost unanimous vote. His case was this: He was elected by the vote of a majority of all the members of the Legislature in a convention of its two Houses regularly held in pursuance of the statute of Iowa and a joint resolution of the two Houses, but after the Senate had passed a resolution reciting its assent. A majority of both Houses, that is a quorum of each, was present at the election, but two of the Senators had been made to attend its concluding process. These two protested against the proceeding, saying that they would have nothing to do with it. Their presence was necessary to make a quorum of Senators, and because of their protest, and the resulting resolution that it was unlawful for the Democracy, first, that there was not a quorum of the Senate, and second, that the quorum of the Senate not being present, the election was illegal. In other words it was decided that the voluntary presence of a majority of both Houses was indispensable to the legality of a convention and the legal election of a Senator. Such were the facts and such the decision in the case of a Republican Senator for an opposition with the facts and the decision in the case of the two Democratic Senators from Indiana.

The Legislature of Indiana is composed of a Senate with fifty members and of a House of Representatives with one hundred members. By the Constitution, two-thirds of the members of each House are necessary to constitute a quorum for doing business. It also provides that the returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be opened and counted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the presence of the two Houses, and that the members of the two Houses so convened shall determine in case of a tie. Such a meeting of the two Houses, at which twenty-six Senators were present, was held on the 12th January, and, after the business of the meeting was over, a Senator, who acted as its chairman, pronounced it adjourned to a subsequent day. On that day, a majority of the Senate not being present, a similar meeting was adjourned in the same way till the 4th February, and on that day another meeting was held with only six-teen members of the House and twenty-four members of the Senate present. At this meeting Messrs. Fitch and Bright received a vote equal to a tie; then a majority of all the members of both Houses, and that was their election. Previous to this day the Senate had passed a resolution saying it would not go into that election, had never sanctioned it, and protesting against its taking place. The election was held in despite of this protest, only a majority of the Senators convening and cooperating for their presence at the election. The Democratic Senate decided that Messrs. Fitch and Bright were legally elected. Such were the facts and such the decision in the case of Democratic Senators. The vote was thirty to twenty-three, and eleven of the thirty were some of the very men who decided Harlan's case against him. They were Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Cla., Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mallory, Sebastian, and Wright. If these eleven had been consistent and voted according to their own precedent, Messrs. Bright and Fitch would have been ejected by a vote of thirty-four to nineteen. Mr. Bayard, one of the Democracy, who voted to oust Harlan, was last man of the Judiciary Committee, still retained his former opinion, and, as was proclaimed in the Senate, thought that Fitch and Bright were not legally elected, but had not the manhood to vote against them contrary to party dictation. As before stated, the decision in Harlan's case was given upon most mature deliberation and after elaborate discussion. These decisions have heretofore been considered as *great* judicial precedents, which all fair and honorable Senators felt bound to follow. This duty was peculiarly incumbent upon all the Democratic successors of those who made the precedent, as it was established by an almost unanimous party vote.

The Harlan case was possibly decided wrong, because the Senate alone had not the power to repeal the joint resolution, and, the electoral legislative college having been legally constituted, the minority of the Senate in attendance had the legal power to compel the attendance of the recusant members, and, that having been done, there was present a legal quorum of the Senate. But this only goes to prove how rigidly stringent the Democracy were often in insisting upon the absolute necessity of the voluntary cooperation of a majority of the Senate as the very day of the election. Legally fixed attendance would not do. The Democracy said it must be voluntary to make out the indispensable prerequisite of the assent of the Senate to going on with the election.

It was admitted in the Harlan case and again in the discussion of this case that no Senator had ever been elected but by the express legislative assent of both houses and that vacancies had failed to be filled in very many instances and in nearly all the States, by reason of one of the houses refusing to go into an election. According to universal usage ever since the adoption of the Constitution, it was a well established opinion, without a known dissent from any quarter, that no valid election could be made without such assent of the two houses, separately given, each acting for itself in its legislative capacity. When the two agree to go into a joint election they become for the occasion fused into one electoral college, when the members of both act merely as equal units, but, in making such agreement, each House has in its separate corporate capacity a veto upon the other and a constitutionable one by its own separate vote. There is no question of constitutional construction better settled than this. It has been so repeatedly settled by the State Legislature, by Congress, and by usage, that it is too late now, after a lapse of seventy years, to change it even if it were wrong. But it is not wrong. It is the only sensible, coherent construction of which the Constitution is susceptible, when it says that Senators from each State "shall be chosen by the Legislature thereof," and "the time, place, and manner of holding election for Senators shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." What the Legislature is, the constitution of each State defines, by declaring that it shall consist of two separate, coordinate, but independent houses and by declaring what shall be a quorum for each. The manner of holding the election must be first "prescribed by the Legislature" or there can be no legal election. This is an imperative condition precedent, for which there can be no substitute. Each house must act for itself, and by its own separate action as such, in its own independent capacity, assent to a proposed "manner," or that manner will not be "prescribed by the Legislature," and consequently cannot be a legal manner. When by joint resolution they agree to go into a joint election, by such resolution the Legislature "prescribes the manner" for that occasion. Should all the members of both houses informally meet together and unanimously agree upon a "manner," that would not be a legal manner, because not "prescribed" by the Legislature, such informal meeting not being the Legislature and such not the mode of action for valid legislation.

Plain as this is, and firmly fixed as it has been by universal construction and practice, yet the progressive Democracy presume to denounce it as all wrong, and invent for the occasion a new construction, which makes the members of the Legislature the electors of Senators, with full power in a majority of them to make an election at any time, in any place, and in any manner they please, if there be but one in manner prescribed by the Legislature. For instance, the House can at any time notify the Senate that on a named day it will proceed to elect a Senator and though not a single Senator be present or have otherwise sanctioned the election, the members of the House alone can thus make a valid election. Upon this new construction, if upon anything bearing the semblance of a legal reason, the Democracy had proceeded in the decision given in this case. If such palpable absurdity needed formal refutation, it would be furnished in the fact that by the contemporaneous action of several States, still persisted in by at least one of them, no person was allowed to be elected unless he received a majority of the votes of each House separately taken: also by the fact that until recently a large majority of the Legislatures never met in joint session, but took the vote separately in their own halls; and also in the fact that, though most of the States, like Indiana, have no prescribed manner for holding the election, yet this is the first instance in which it has ever been attempted to overcome the vexatious opposition of the minority party to going into an election by means of this imputed power in the majority of the alleged electors. If the constitution had intended to make the members of the Legislature electors in the manner contended for, it would have expressly said so by declaring that Senators should be chosen by a majority of the members, instead of saying, as it does, shall be chosen by the Legislature, which necessarily gives to each House a veto on the other and thereby to a minority the power of controlling a majority of all the members. So far from any such construction being fairly deducible from the language used, the only proper doubt as to the correctness of the settled construction, is that suggested by Chancellor Kent, if the question were a new one, whether the State Senates could rightfully yield a joint election upon a contingency opposed to all the members.

But, whilst impudently contending for this construction which supercedes all necessity for a legally called convention of the two houses, they attempt to aid it in this case by contending that the meeting of members which made the election was a legally convened meeting of the two houses. They contend that the first meeting which was held pursuant to the constitution, to be present at the opening of the election returns for Governor, having been attended by a majority of the Senate, it was a legally organized electoral college, at which a legal election of Senators might have taken place, and that the two adjournments kept alive the power and made the election valid, though a majority of the Senate was not present when the election took place, but had formally protested, by a vote of the Senate, against the election being held.

The attempt to put the case in operation upon the Indiana constitution is as desperate and futile as that attempted on the federal constitution. The meeting was ordered for the express purpose of a single prescribed purpose, and when that purpose was fulfilled its functions ceased, it became *functus officio* to every intent, it had no power to do anything further, not even to act on over to meet or day, as an organized meeting of the two houses. At any rate it could not have gone into an election of Senator, first, because the Indiana constitution attempts to give no such power, and second, because it could not have conferred the power even if it had been attempted. To obtain a Senator each State must create a legislative department, upon which the federal constitution confers the power to elect Senators in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. This is the sole source of the whole power. The constitution of Indiana could in no degree organize, restrict, or control the manner of its exercise, and of course it could not authorize a majority of the members to organize themselves into an electoral college for the purpose of electing Senators without the previous sanction of a vote of either house. The election could just as legally have been held at a called meeting of a majority of the aforesaid absentees at a tavern.

But if the Indiana Constitution is to legalize this meeting, then it must be shown that it has been complied with. This was not done at any one of the meetings. It says the returns should be "opened in the presence of both Houses." The Senate was never present at either meeting. A majority of the Senators were present at the first meeting, but they did not constitute the Senate. The constitution is explicit on this subject. It says: "Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." In other words to *house* shall be done by either House unless two-thirds of its members are present; consequently two-thirds of its members are requisite to constitute a house. When a majority merely of the Senate met in the House to witness the mere opening of the returns, they may have been upon a very small business, but still it was official business, and if there had been a tie it would have been important business, and if the meeting could legally have gone into an election of Senator the business would have been most important. But important or not is immaterial: the constitution is explicit and imperative that neither House shall in any business whatever unless two-thirds of its members are present. So far from this being the fact as to both Houses when the election was held, it was true as to neither, there being present only a majority of the House of Representatives and a minority of the Senate. To get rid of this objection the Democracy try to force a false construction upon the Constitution, which shall restrict the two-thirds rule so as to apply it merely to law making, strictly speaking. But for this they have neither policy, common sense, analogy, or precedent. Whatever a legislative body has to do, whether it does it in a body transacts business, and fixes matters on the score of policy, or according to the plain language of the Constitution, whether that business be purely of the law making genus or is more properly of an executive or ministerial character. It is still business to be done by the Legislature, and the presence of two-thirds of both Houses is indispensable. The case therefore can derive no aid whatever from the Indiana Constitution or the proceedings held under it. The whole of those proceedings were a mere illegal and factious effort to dispense with the necessary consent of the Senate to go into an election. The decision of the Democracy in giving validity to this illegal, factious proceeding is disorganizing, and in defiance of plain law and right, and rendered from the undisguised corrupt motive of securing two voters to their sinking party.

In our next we shall examine some of the pretended reasons for distinguishing this from the Harlan case.

☞ A St. Louis paper, a few days ago, defined an "old line Whig" to be a man who takes his liquor *regularly*, and votes the Democratic ticket *occasionally*." It appears that this definition is not applicable elsewhere than in Missouri. The Knoxville Whig says that, in Tennessee, an "old line Whig" is a man who takes his liquor regularly, votes the Democratic ticket *invariably*, demands office, and, failing to get it, kicks out of the traces, and swears he never was a Democrat. The Baltimore Clipper says the "old line Whigs in Maryland are solow and far between that they cannot be intelligently classified. They are for the most part political fossils, who stick by the name of their old party, but would scorn to raise its principles anywhere else. They have been left behind in the march of political organizations, and fondly and mournfully bend over the grave of Whiggery, but fail to see that its glorious spirit yet lives.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, has made a speech lately in which he recommends the re-opening of the African slave trade. The idea of such a thing in the North-meaning, of course, the Democratic North-is absurd. The only thing in which this policy is apparently favored or tolerated in the South is in the Democratic party, which is the party of the Administration and of its special supporters, marked in another direction.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

In the last Presidential election the Democracy would have been beaten literally to death if the whole of the immense power and patronage of the Administration at Washington had not been wielded in their favor. And will the Democracy have the courage to take up Buchanan in 1860 with the full knowledge, that, if they do, the whole power and patronage of the National Administration will be directed to their overthrow?

In strict accordance with the current of Democratic sentiment, the Missouri compromise was repealed as a restraint upon popular action and community independence, and hence the Democracy everywhere sustain the repeal.—*Louisville Democrat.*

And yet "in strict accordance with the current of Democratic sentiment" the Missouri compromise in 1850, far from being repealed, would have been extended to the Pacific ocean if the Democracy of Congress and the Democracy of the country, including our neighbor of the Louisville Democrat, could have had *their* way. Yes, what is now called a restraint upon "popular action and community independence" would have been increased and extended if the Democracy had not been out-voted.

The opposition have won a few barren victories, which have only confirmed and illustrated the Territorial policy of their opponents. They have in also a misinterpretation or misapplication of the Democratic creed.—*Democrat.*

Our neighbor thinks that the opposition have beaten nothing but a misinterpretation or misapplication of the Democratic creed, and he will be perfectly welcome to think, after November 1860, that they have beaten nothing but a Democratic misconception for the Presidency.

☞ The Democrats of this State will have a very nice time in constructing a platform at their next State Convention. Every delegate will be expected to carry a plank with him to Frankfort on his shoulder.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We are pleased to see that the meeting of the stockholders in this city on the 20th inst. is likely to be largely attended. There are many considerations which urge it; among others, it is shown by the Memphis Bulletin that the compromise which has been effected between the Old and the "New Company" is of such a character as to give renewed confidence in the enterprise and to reassure such as may have become distrustful of its management. By it, all the *rights* of the stockholders under the Old Company are fully asserted and recognized—the only obligation come under being that of *paying the bona fide debts* held by *members* of the new Company. There has been no *loans* paid, nor is there now to be paid for this settlement upon the basis of a full recognition of the chartered right of the company, but only the honest agreement to *pay its just debts*, and thus to free the enterprise from the suspicion and opposition that attached to it because this had not been done. In no dividual matter, and in no way connected with the bill after a hard, and finally successful struggle, I feel nothing to do with the transaction.

Again: Derby has been charged, unfounded and generally credited by a portion of the public, with having made, in Indiana, and in all other States, and hence escaped with my life, while crossing the Ferry from Brandenburg to the Indiana side on the day that the New Albany Ferry boat exploded on to Brandenburg. This is false in fact, and without the least shadow of foundation.

I am a citizen of Indiana, and feel sensitive about the dignity of my State, and as well as having always entertained as exemplary a character as I have, I feel in duty bound to defend it from connection, but I feel bound to denounce all such unfriendly acts as has been and I assailed the people of Hoosierdom in the above communication.

Please insert the above at an early date, and oblige,

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 7.

The Union, in an editorial leading article, discussing the question of sovereignty in the territories, declares that Congress has sovereign power in all its departments, and accepts the Republican doctrine, that Congress has full, exclusive jurisdiction over the Territories; that the supreme authority in respect of the Territories resides outside of them, not within.

The schism between the Douglas faction and the Administration is widening, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Brown and some other leading Senators here are urging a reconciliation, as essential to the preservation of the party.

A terrible and fatal explosion of a steam propeller occurred on Saturday on North River, New York. The propeller Pilot bound for Albany, collided the fragments of the hull in all directions, and throwing the engineer and pilot into the air. The fireman, named Udell, his remained in the following through the upper deck of a neighboring steamboat. E. Dennis, who did the duty of captain, deckhand, and pilot, was thrown overboard and badly injured about the face. He was rescued and taken to the City Hospital. He will probably recover. The remains of Bricks were conveyed to the Bellevue hotel House. He leaves a wife and two children. Their is no hard two to other persons who are missing are not known, and who must have been killed.

New York Times.

Race Between a Man and a Horse.—Last Thursday there was a race between a Mr. Adams and the horse Hector, owned in North Adams, on the agricultural grounds in this town; the horse to trot one mile and 400 yards, and the man to walk half a mile, best two in three. The first heat was won by the horse in one minute and ten seconds ahead. Time 3:16. The second heat was won by the horse by about the same distance. Time 3:20. The third heat was won by the man in 3:40, nearly distancing the horse.

Northampton (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON A KENTUCKIAN.—A friend of ours crossed the river into Indiana a few nights ago. He has not returned yet, and many strong circumstances indicate that he has been kidnapped. The kidnapper is believed to be a beautiful young lady, who has always hitherto borne an enviable character.

MARSHFT. IND., Nov. 4, 1858.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There has been an outlandish letter published in the New Albany Tribune stating that the people of Brandenburg applied Stanley Young to issue his escape after stealing Tom. Marsh. This charge I believe to be wholly without foundation, made, no doubt, to irritate the feelings of private families, and meanly and dishonorably to arouse the citizens of Indiana against the citizens of Hoosierdom. I know of nothing of the fact, that I was present when the said affair happened, and am a near connection of Stanley Young, and I believe, from my knowledge of the difficulty from beginning to end, that it was wholly an individual matter, and in no way connected with the hell afloat at her time, and that the citizens of Brandenburg had nothing to do with the transaction.

Again: Derby has been charged, unfounded and generally credited by a portion of the public, with having made, in Indiana, and in all other States, and hence escaped with my life, while crossing the Ferry from Brandenburg to the Indiana side on the day that the New Albany Ferry boat exploded on to Brandenburg. This is false in fact, and without the least shadow of foundation.

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Northampton (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

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Family Drug and Prescription Store,

Mozart Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson

S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.

Jan 6 d&wlwtoll

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL at the low rate of 10 cents per bushel, also HARD COAL at much lower rate by

B 24 d&ly J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, Near corner Third and Main sts.

LOST,

ON the afternoon of the 9th inst., a SALVE GUARD BRACELET, between the Bazaar Building and Portsville, and the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. nov10 d&daw1t

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PATENT GRATES AND STOVES!

Have all your Old Grates Reset with this Improvement!

Save your Fuel, Increase your Heat, and make your Dwellings Comfortable!

This Improvement will give you twice as much heat, with half the fuel used in Grates on the old method—economy and comfort combined! It is the only method by which a room can be comfortably heated in all parts with an open fire. Six thousand persons are now using it, to their entire satisfaction, which we guarantee to every one.

Call at the Democrat office and get circular giving particulars and reference. You can see it there, or order with Wm. McCarrell, Democrat office.

J. BEAKLEY.

General Agent for the Patent and Sole of Iowa.

P. S. Another engagement will not permit me to remain in Louisville but a few days, I hope all who wish a comfortable dwelling will send their orders without delay, as it will be impossible for me to call personally on all who will favor me with orders. J. B.

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BUYS and forwards every kind of Merchandise for 2½ per cent Commission. Dealer in PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, HARPS, GUITARS, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Gas Fixtures, &c.

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This invaluable Family Adviser should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary, and prescribes the remedies for a number of common complaints, over-the-counter and nonintoxicating. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, fourth edition, 300 pages, and is mailed *free for one dollar*. Also, a splendid lithograph, Indian scenes, of an Indian Chief, mailed free for 25 cents.

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Including Bascom and Capers, from original copies, engraved by themselves. This splendid picture sent FREE for the former price, 25 cents.

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Just from the Press, sent free for One Dollar.

☞ Reverends Gov. Stanton and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Osborne, C. P. Mallonfield, J. M. Gorman, Hon. Jas. Graham, J. Dodge, D. Paine, D. Worth, Jas. Rees, C. F. Deems, M. F. Heath, S. M. Frost, N. Scarborough, and W. Wightman, Andrew Mickle and Wm. W. Story, T. F. Bourke, Govan Mills, Richard Yeo-man, Esqr., Jno. H. Perry, Jr., C. A. M. Mellwaine & Co., R. H. Gilman, Jr., Dr. Gibson, Rich., and scholars of Virginia, Va.

Horse-power Iron Frame Planer, from 24 inches upwards, warranted in every particular. nu1 dl

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my stock of Goods to No. 512, north side of Main street, between Second and Third, five doors east of the Bank of Kentucky, where I shall be glad to see my customers and friends.

WM. HEFFERNAN.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of ten per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the late firm of Gray, Tevis, & Co. on the 15th inst. on presentation of claims to the undersigned

nu1 d3t GEO. W. MORRIS, Trustee.

☞ The Baltimore Clipper, Philadelphia American, and New York Journal of Commerce will publish the above to amount of $1 each, and send bill to this office.

FINE BRANDIES—

3 years Ke Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy, dark;
3 " " " pale;
4 " John Robins " pale;
4 " F. Michell & Sons " pale;
4 " " " dark.

Just received and for sale low by

nu1 J. MONKS, 396 Main st.

JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM—

2 puncheons pure Jamaica Rum;
2 " " St. Croix Rum;
2 " " New England

Just received and for sale by

nu1 J. MONKS, 396 Main st.

IRISH WHISKY.—Choice pure Irish Whisky, just received and for sale by

nu1 J. MONKS, 396 Main st.

HOLLAND GIN.—Choice pure Holland Gin, Pineapple brand, in box and for sale by

nu1 J. MONKS, 396 Main st.

Corn and Wheat Mills.

STRATT'S Improved Mill, "Queen of the South," Bell Fronts Buhr Planer Iron Frame, from 24 inches diameter, single and double geared, as manufacturers' agent and will fulfil warrantee.

For sale by G. W. BASHAW,

nu1 516 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

MEAT AND SAUSAGE CUTTERS.—A large and superior lot of sausage cutters and sausage fillers, Nos. 1 to 4, just received and for sale low by

G. W. BASHAW,

nu1 516 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

KENTUCKY CORN AND OAT CRUSHER—Will grind from 6 to 10 bushels corn and oats per hour with one Horse. Warranted. For sale by

L. W. BASHAW,

nu1 535 Main st. between Third and Fourth.

STEAM—Tubular gravity pipe now super laying from steamer Morley and wharf-boat to

nu1 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

FINE LIQUORS.

2 hhds pure N. Orleans Sugar House Molasses;
2 " " Sugar House Molasses;
2 " " Sugar House Molasses;
2 " "

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1858, 1 A. M.

To find the Matter on First Page.

ADELE CARY.—Hereafter, the gifted lady will write for no paper but the Ledger. Her popularity is a great credit to the females of America. The publishers of many weekly papers have sent to handle it, also to offer large inducements, and to secure one of her sweet stories for their columns; but from this time forth she Ledger will be the casket in which those will deposit her gems. Let it be distinctly understood, therefore, that hereafter she will write for no other paper. We noted a week or two ago that she had engaged to do so, and to write exclusively for the Ledger, so none of her fellows were taken by surprise on the announcement of our own arrangement with Adele Cary; and, as soon as it could be done, we announced the fact. Her stories will not be published under way shall be completed, so that we can announce much in which will occasion a greater sensation than any event which has yet occurred in the publishing business.

We find the paragraph above in the New York Ledger of the 6th inst. We are of course exceedingly pleased to find that the popularity of the lady referred to is so great that the astonishing enterprise of the brave proprietor. His securing the exclusive services of Adele Cary and John Esten Cooke, in addition to the many very excellent writers he already employed to write only for the Ledger, is such an evidence of enterprise as another periodical of the kind in the country has ever given, and such as no other perhaps would venture upon giving. Mr. Bonner pays between twenty and thirty salaried writers, all known to fame and all employed to write for the Ledger alone. We can make no estimate of the aggregate amount of the money paid by him to these persons, but it must be enormous. Every year he goes on a new tour for circulation and advertising, and, by paying out so much money to make it, he has the power to offer to those of New York's most popular writers the most tempting inducements to write for his paper exclusively. His profits are so large that this outlay is a mere trifle to him. He pays no more than other publishers, comparatively, for the matter he gets from popular writers, but he pays it in a manner that gives him the exclusive right to it. We are glad to see that the enterprise of the publishers of the Ledger is appreciated by the people, as they must be from the immense circulation it has attained. We are glad to see that a paper is published in this country which is conducted in a manner that is creditable to the publishing business. We trust that this success may continue, and that Mr. Bonner may live long to enjoy the result of his enterprise. We are sorely able to commend such a publisher, who keeps his word with the public, and who does not cheat the latter by offering one thing and giving another. But we have commenced speaking of the Ledger, and we must close. We could say much more in commendation of the paper and its publisher, but we have said enough to show that we appreciate the enterprise of both, and that we are glad to see that they are appreciated by the people.

We are not aware of any paper that is doing so far and that is deserving of success in the Ledger. A more interesting, and more entertaining paper could not be published. Its stories are of the most thrilling character, and are written by the most popular writers of the day. Its miscellaneous matter is also of the most interesting character, and is selected with much judgment. In short, the Ledger is a paper that every family should have, and that every family can have, as the terms are so low that no one can complain of the price. We hope that the Ledger may continue to prosper, as it deserves to do, and that its proprietor may live long to enjoy the result of his enterprise.

WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10 1858.

A.M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 AM	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2 PM	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
2 PM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9 PM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9 PM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2													

	DEW POINT.	REL. HUMID.
7 AM	42	41
2 PM	54	54
9 PM	42	49

Remarks—Clear.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had risen a little over seven inches in twenty-four hours ending last evening. There were then about 8 inches water in the channel by the rapids. Boats drawing 6 feet could pass through. Weather cloudy. The river was still rising at Cincinnati yesterday. The Katawba was fully got into mouth, but an adverse tide was coming from above.

New Belmont. The Courier came down very prettily with a wheat boat which she was towing to Louisville. The mail line was very much in need of a wheat boat, and Capt. Smiley, the president of the company, purchased it for $2,800, appointing Capt. Jas Campbell commander of her, Michael Lee master clerk, and Patrick Fennick steward. This new boat is much better than the one first purchased. The patient is two days recuperation and then are turned by attending to her.

The Late Lamp.—Capt. Carter received a dispatch from Mr. Palmer yesterday, informing him that the John Raine had arrived at Evansville, and that the Lamp or Sunbeam had two hours after the Raine left.

Changed.—Gano & Co. yesterday changed the steamer Pocahontas for the steamer Return to White river.

The steamer L. R. Railroad arrived at New Orleans on Monday.

On Wednesday evening last Capt. Grant Lee, Welsh and Maggerson came out clothed in the garb of Natchez Island, by which the Magnolia had landed them on the levee. The boys, to the Wilson to be treated.

The Dispatch.—The steamer will leave for New Orleans to-day from Pratt's wharf. She is a good boat and well managed. The agent is Dunbar and Howard Bonner.

Saint A.—Capt. Lee for Hopkinsville and Henderson points will await themselves of ours of the steamer Saint No. 2. She will leave this evening.

Tennessee.—The Southern is to Nashville leaving Arrivals of the Ohio low water and others. Capt. Parvin is good popular officer.

The E. M. Paxton is delivered for the Memphis trade. She floats for Green river.

The Dunbar is the Carrollton packet. Mr. D. Clarke, her clerk, has our thanks for a copy of the register.

The Superior is the Cincinnati mailboat. The Telegraph has again taken her place in the mail line. She left yesterday.

THEATRE.—The Misses Western produced their drama of the Three Fast Men last night for the first time before a very large and delighted audience. We can say nothing in this place to call forth the severe edging and severe criticism which have been elsewhere in connection with it. It was performed nearly nicely enough to please a child, to that star of literary reputation, and yet in this instance it was condemned, but whether the condemnation was owing to the bad taste of the latter city or the clearness of the piece we are not prepared to say. Yes, the plot is one of the hackneyed character, but it yields the interest up to the last; not in far less objectionable than the piece by which Bayley Williams has made a large fortune, or that by Hand and Jerry, which has made so many fortunes managers and drawn more people to watch than any piece ever written. The Three Fast Men, as a drama is a mere vehicle to show off the versatility of Lucille and Helen, the "star sisters," and as such it is complete. They sing, dance, play on instruments, and assume a variety of different characters. The Female Ethiopian Minstrel scenes touched in the extreme, and the singing and burlesque by Lucille was well and very applauded; while Helen's comic darning is exquisite in grace and agility. It is impossible to catalogue all the points of interest in the piece. It is full of fun as an egg is of meat and keeps the audience in continual good humor. Mr. Allen, who made his bow to a Louisville audience as Jerry Filmore, is an excellent low comedian, and some of his conundrums were admirable. He makes an unconscious mistake however in raising a laugh at others as "blockheads," for, if his manager chooses to be civil, it is no part of the duty of the manager's employees to insinuate that the civility was constrained. It appears to us to be about as great an impertinence as if a servant were to insult the guest of his master, and we know Mr. Mellus will countenance no such thing. Such an idea has a sidesplitting part in the drama. It will be repeated, and Mr. Venia, and we have no doubt will attract another crowded house.

MISS BLANKENBURG'S CONCERT.—At Mozart Hall this evening we are to have the pleasure of hearing Sig. Louis Brocken sing for the first time. She comes among us heralded as a talented vocalist and exquisitely beautiful woman, and we therefore expect she will receive a doubly cordial welcome. The incidents of her history, the romance of her former life, her patriotism and his evil have been already sounded. Miss B. is especially related and has all the graces of womanhood, which do not detract in the slightest degree from the popular voice in favor of her public appearance. We will conclude by saying that she is a refugee from "the fair land of Poland." We feel confident that Miss Blankenburg will make a most favorable impression as an artiste, while her charming ways of manners will commend her to the social attention of each of our citizens to she will bring letters of. Everybody speaks in her praise, and our hopes are warmed in the ever before her a rich welcome from the many friends we have received from them, respected friends to aid her in carrying on successfully her present Louisville enterprise. She will be found in her concerts by Mr. Carrie Hillbrook, Mr. Warwick, and Mr. Kinkle, and the programme will contain operatic gems and selections from celebrated.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.—We give below extracts from the Tobacco law in regard to the inspection. The Council will meet to-night, and the subject will be brought up, and we hope satisfactorily settled to all parties. We do not know anything of the qualifications of the present inspectors, but generally we know them to be good citizens and worthy gentlemen. They are educated to all offices—even by the people, who have a right to expect to them on the ground of a want of qualifications.

A continuance of the present state of affairs will most assuredly result in great detriment. We see already that the press at other points have taken advantage of it and are trying to injure this market by exaggerated reports. All personal considerations should be lost sight of in a matter of this kind. It has taken years to build up this trade, and it ought not to be jeopardized. We hope the Council will act promptly in the premises.

☞ 7. That from and after the first day of November next there shall be but two inspectors of tobacco in the city of Louisville. The city council of Louisville shall, in the month of October next, appoint a *competent judge of tobacco*, inspector thereof, and the governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky shall, in each last mentioned month, appoint a *competent judge of tobacco*, inspector thereof, for said city, both of whom shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their offices and said first day of November, and shall continue in office for two years. Said inspectors are elected and appointed and qualified. And the said city council shall at the same time appoint an alternate inspector of tobacco, whose duty it shall be to act in the absence of either of the other inspectors, who shall possess *like qualifications and powers*, be subject to the same restrictions, and to succeed to the same fees for discharging the duties of the office as the other inspectors are. The governor of the city council aforesaid may at any time *summarily remove for any cause* any or either of the *inspectors* shall fail duly, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M., attend to the inspection of tobacco at the different warehouses in the city of Louisville.

§ 10. It shall be the duty of the inspector, * * * if required by seller or buyer, to make the same [illegible] which shall represent the whole [illegible] or R., which shall represent the weight thereof. "

☞ In and Alton Steamboat, a beautiful book by Mrs. E. Hornby, from the press of Challen & Son, Philadelphia, has been sent to us by Mr. Crimp. The lady writes well and is a close observer, the sketches of oriental every day life must graphically, all from the official position of her husband her advantages were peculiar in gaining a knowledge of eastern customs.

☞ The aspect of affairs at present has again induced the authorities to augment the United States Marine Corps to even a greater extent than was lately ordered. The strife quarantines or enlistment has been unparalleled, are being relieved by other requirements, and now all available persons, not employed in any of the absolutely necessary attributes of a soldier, will be gladly taken. It may be that recent developments towards the projections made by General Lopez for the warm reception of the Paraguay expedition are necessary, to this enlargement of our military marine.

☞ We wish to procure for a young lady a situation as teacher. She has filled the post of principal in a most excellent high school, and can bring testimonials of the highest character from the directors of that institution, and from other persons of distinction. She is accomplished in all the branches of an English education, but does not teach music.

We will cheerfully undertake the young lady we speak of. Let any family or any institution, that desires a first rate teacher, apply to Miss M. B. B., box 1586, Detroit, Michigan.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—A meeting of the National Association of Locomotive Engineers took place yesterday morning, but owing to the non-arrival of the secretary, treasurer, and other members, no business was transacted, and an adjournment was had till 9 o'clock this morning.

BIRCH & BOWERS' MINSTRELS.—Our readers will see from our advertising columns that this line band will commence a brief series of entertainments at Masonic Temple on Monday evening next.

☞ The telegraph intimates that Mr. Haskin (anti Lecompton) is probably reelected to Congress.

☞ Sherrard Clemens, the person whom Governor Wise's son shot in a duel, and whose life has been despaired of, has during the last week exhibited such an improvement that his friends are now confident of his recovery, and hopeful even of the repair of his injured limb.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Eighteen States have elected their representatives to the next Congress with the following result:

	Adm.	Rep.	A.L.D.	Wh. & Am.
Maine		6		
Vermont		3		
Missouri	5			5
Pennsylvania	2	15	3	
Ohio	6	12		3
Indiana	3	4	1	
Iowa		2		
California			2	
Florida	1			
South Carolina	6			
Arkansas	2			
New York	4	28	3	2
Massachusetts		11		
New Jersey		3		
Michigan		3	1	
Wisconsin		2	1	
Delaware	1			
Illinois		4	5	
	30	92	17	12

Fifteen States, conceding that Oregon will be admitted this winter, have yet to elect, and, in reference to their Representatives, we give the following

ESTIMATE

	Adm.	Rep.	A.L.D.	Wh. & Am.
New Hampshire		3		
Rhode Island		2		
Connecticut		4		
Minnesota		1		
Virginia	13			4
Maryland	2			2
North Carolina	6			
Georgia	6			
Alabama	7			
Texas	2			
Louisiana	4			4
Tennessee	6			
Kentucky	6			4
Mississippi	5			
Oregon	1			
	56	10		18
	30	92	17	12
	86	102	17	30

If this estimate is correct, the next House will probably stand 86 Administration, 17 anti-Lecompton Democrats, 102 Republicans, and 30 Americans and Whigs. We also present the following table of the political character of the Senate in 1860:

	Ad.	A.L.D.	Rep.	Am.
Vermont			2	
Arkansas	2			
Connecticut		1		1
Louisiana				2
Delaware	1			
Florida	2			
Illinois	2			
Indiana	2			
Iowa	2			
Kentucky	1			1
Louisiana	2			
Maryland	1			1
Maine			2	
Michigan			2	
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi	2			
New Hampshire			2	
New York			2	
North Carolina	2			
Ohio			2	
Oregon			2	
Pennsylvania			2	
Rhode Island			2	
South Carolina	2			
Tennessee	2			
Texas	2			
Vermont			2	
Virginia	2			
Wisconsin			2	
	31	2	27	3

We have conceded the Senators to the Administration in Indiana, Louisiana, and Oregon, the two last being extremely doubtful. In Louisiana the forthcoming Democratic faction may not be able to live up on a candidate, and there may be no election. We look upon Oregon as doubtful, and it is by no means certain that the Indiana Senators will retain their seats. If Kansas is admitted, the Republicans gain two more Senators, and thus it is doubtful whether the Administration will have a working majority in the Senate of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

MASONIC MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The convocation last evening was an event in the Masonic history of Louisville. The attendance embraced many of the first men of the city, and the enthusiasm was remarkable. Amongst the speakers were Judge Pirtle, Hon. Preston, Henry Wingate, Esq., Geo. W. Morris, Esq., Col. A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort; Capt. J. H. Schroeder, E. S. Craig, Capt. Pennebaker, and other; and as a practical result several thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot and a large and respectable committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions of the citizens at large, to rebuild the Masonic Temple from its embers ashes. The committee consisting of the following gentlemen, are requested to meet this evening at half past 7 o'clock at the Temple, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary to carry out the object of the meeting:

Hon. Jas Guthrie, Hon. Wm. Preston, Hon. H. Pirtle, Hon. T. H. Crawford, N. L. McClelland, Capt. Thomas Crittenden, Capt. J. H. Shroeder, Thos Tilden, Alex. Evans, B. J. Adams, R. Atkinson, Wm. Hughes, L. Churchfield, Frank Tryon, G. W. Morris, E. Craig, C. A. Pennebaker, Louis Rheim, George Steadman, Henry Hudson, of Lagrange, Ky., and B. Hopkins.

A MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Last evening a son of Mr. Meyer, who keeps a coffee house opposite the Falls City market house, picked up a gun standing behind the door which had no cap on, and not supposing it to be loaded, leveled it towards the stomach and pulled the trigger. It went off and the load took effect in the fleshy part of the body of a boy named Frank Smith, a tailor. The load consisted of shot, and Smith was pretty well peppered with it, but not at all dangerously wounded. Young Meyer was in the greatest distress on account of it. His father had been in the habit of keeping a gun not loaded in the same place, and that the young man got hold of had been left there for safe keeping.

NICARAGUA.—From the telegraphic dispatch which we publish this morning it will be seen that our Government has remonstrated against the notice given by Derez, the Nicaraguan Minister, warning persons not to take that route across the Isthmus, and Mr. Walker has given assurance to Mr. White that he "would be *restored to power in Nicaragua*, he will act in accordance with the present company's property."

☞ The Globe, the official paper of Congress, will be published as usual by Mr. John G. Rives during the coming session. The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the messages of the President of the United States, the annual reports of the heads of the executive departments, the reports of committees of Congress on important subjects of general interest, the laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. The large number of copies subscribed for by Congress enables Mr. Rives to afford this publication to subscribers at three dollars the session. As the reports for the session generally make about 2000 pages, averaging 2,000 words per page, this is extraordinarily cheap. Last year Mr Rives offered a reward of $100, to be paid to any person who would produce a book published at so low a rate, and none was produced.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Hagan for a copy of James' last novel, Lord Montague's Page, an historical romance of the seventeenth century. It has been regarded by critics as the most finished of his productions, and Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia have issued it in a superb style of typography with a steel portrait of the author, taken some twelve years since, a finely engraved vignette, and a biographical and historical sketch of Mr. James, from Allstone's Dictionary of Authors.

☞ Ira Stout, who was recently executed at Rochester, N. Y., for the murder of Charles W. Hilles, left a written statement which has been published in a pamphlet in Western New York, and is said to have an extensive sale there. Mr. Sarah L. Leslie, the lover of the murderer, has also made a statement which has been published since her incarceration in the State prison. These statements differ widely, and neither is worthy of belief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The pork house of W. H. Palmer, at Vincennes, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The house contained a hundred slaughtered hogs, a large quantity of tallow, hides, &c. The loss is estimated at $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $8,000.

On Monday night the planing mill and sash and door factory of Bailey & Barker, at the same place, was destroyed by fire.

ARREST OF THE VINCENNES MURDERER.—The man who attempted to murder the wife and hired woman of Mr. John Price, at Vincennes, on the 27th ult., has been arrested on the road between Henderson and Smithland, Ky.; and is now in jail at Princeton. A reward of $250 was offered for his apprehension. He was captured by Sheriff Kirkman, of Gibson county, and Wm. Miller. The hired woman, who is the second at Mr. Price's, is dead.

FOUR BOGUS COIN MAKERS ARRESTED.—Last Friday one of the deputy U. S. Marshals of Ohio, arrested in Carter county, Ky., Wm. Sheppard; near Means Landing, on the Ohio, Joseph Kelly; and in Scioto county, Ohio, Geo. Wright and Jos. Strait. Dies and moulds for manufacturing coin were found in their possession. They were taken to Cincinnati for trial.

☞ The Vincennes Gazette announces the death of Mr. John Scottat that place, aged 76 years. Mr. Scott emigrated to Vincennes from Jefferson county, Ky., about sixty years ago. He was a lieutenant at the battle of Tippecanoe, and for many years a postmaster at Vincennes, having been originally appointed by General Jackson, of whom he was an ardent admirer.

☞ Nick Trentwein and Antoine Lute have been tried for the murder of Hugh Downey, at St. Louis, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following statistics are derived from the latest information contained in the proceedings of the various Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States:

	Lodges.	Members.		Lodges.	Members.
Alabama	263	7,200	Maryland	60	4,000
Arkansas	86	1,500	Michigan	105	5,000
California	107	6,000	Minnesota	16	700
Connecticut	36	2,000	Mississippi	156	7,000
Delaware	10	500	Missouri	150	4,000
District of Columbia	5	300	New Brunswick	7	300
Georgia	155	4,000	New Hampshire	87	1,500
Illinois	200	8,000	New Jersey	40	2,500
Indiana	243	8,000	New York	400	20,000
Iowa	106	2,000	Ohio	350	20,000
Kansas	6	150	Pennsylvania	300	15,000
Kentucky	250	9,000	Rhode Island	16	1,500
Louisiana	160	5,000	Tennessee	144	7,000
Maine	73	3,000	Texas	122	4,000
Massachusetts	98	9,000	Vermont	44	2,500
			Virginia	128	6,000
			Wisconsin	80	2,000
Total				4,000	183,000

*Estimated.

THE REV. MARKER.—We direct the attention of the trade to the following letter in the Cincinnati Price Current. Its views are well timed and worthy of consideration:

[illegible] and vol. [illegible] Cincinnati, Nov. 1st, 1858, the following was [illegible] Directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, held at the Chamber of Commerce, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain [illegible] have been [illegible] during the season [illegible] and the agents of the New York Central Railroad Company, with a view to [illegible] the way, and to [illegible] a large portion of the [illegible] to the detriment and injury of the commerce of this city; and

Whereas, We have received information that [illegible] for transportation of grain and provisions from the West to the seaboard, and that the agents of the New York Central Railroad Company have been [illegible] for the encouragement and support of [illegible]; and

Whereas, These [illegible] discriminations have been [illegible] to the injury of the general [illegible] of this city, and [illegible] the interest of our merchants, [illegible] and producers; and

Whereas, We believe that [illegible] of discriminating [illegible] and [illegible] the interest of our merchants, [illegible] and producers; and

Whereas, We believe that [illegible] of discriminating [illegible] and [illegible] the interest of our merchants, [illegible] and producers; and

Whereas, Such discriminations [illegible] to the interest of the [illegible] and [illegible] the interest of our merchants, [illegible] and producers; and

Whereas, We believe that [illegible] of discriminating

COPARTNERSHIPS.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Merchant Tailoring business and have taken the house lately occupied by Thomas M. Oliver, on Main, below Fourth street, south side. Their stock is new and of the latest styles, to which they give the attention of the public as well as their individual friends.

J. Z. STEVENS.
oct 14, 1-yr. 619 dam — W. D. ARMSTRONG.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership, under the style of PENTON & GLORE, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL FEED, PRODUCE, and COMMISSION BUSINESS.

We have taken the large fire-proof House No. 26, west side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, where our attention will be devoted exclusively to the business, and we guarantee strict attention to the interest of those who may feel disposed to entrust their business to our care. Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of all articles in our line. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

J. A. PENTON.
Louisville, Sept. 8, 1858—dly — A. A. GLORE.

PENTON & GLORE,
Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 26 Fourth street between Main and the river,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sp Hay, Grain, and all kinds of Produce sold on Consignment.
Cash payments solicited and Liberal cash advances made.
sep 6dtf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Jackson, Patterson & Co. was dissolved on the 12th instant, by mutual consent.

S. H. PATTERSON,
Louisville, Sept. 20, 1858. — A. W. BRANNON,
L. P. HOLLADAY

Copartnership Notice.

HAVING this day associated with me W. M. GRAY, of Illinois, the business heretofore carried on in the name of THOMAS BROWNE & CO. will be continued under the style of BROWNE & GRAY.

oct. 1, 1858. — THOMAS BROWNE.
W. M. GRAY, of Illinois.

BROWNE & GRAY,
Exchange and Banking Office,
No. 4 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
(SECOND DOOR WEST OF MASONIC BUILDING)
LOUISVILLE, KY

WILL deal in Sale of Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, and transact a general Banking business. o1 d3m

Copartnership.

THE undersigned will continue the business of HIGGINS, WATKINS, HUNT & CO.

BEN J. ADAMS, Louisville.
WM. WATKINS, " "
JAS. HUNT, late of Waltham & Hunter, "
WILSON HUNT, Fairmount, KY.
JNO. B. COOPER, "
Sept 1 1858 — dly

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Hawes & Seaton was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. J. W. Seaton retiring from the business. The business will be settled by J. W. Hawes, who will continue business at the old stand.

J. W. HAWES,
WALKER SEATON,
S. T. DAWES.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN R. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAS taken the Store No. 456 Main street, north side, between Second and Third, four doors below Fourth, and will devote his attention to the sale of GOODS, PRODUCE, and COMMISSION business. He solicits a share of the business of his friends and the public.

JOHN R. ALLEN.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO., is dissolved by limitation.

The business will be continued by the firm of ANDREW BUCHANAN & SON.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
AARON K. PARMELE.

Copartnership.

HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. Wm. GEO. C. BUCHANAN, we will continue the WHOLESALE and COMMISSION business under the name of BUCHANAN & CO.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDREW BUCHANAN, — GEO. C. BUCHANAN.
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Commission AND FOR-
WARDING MERCHANTS, corner of Second and
Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of MORRIS & MORRIS, is dissolved by the retirement of WM. MORRIS from the firm. The business will be settled by JOHN MORRIS, who will continue the WHOLESALE and COMMISSION business at the old stand, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

JOHN MORRIS.
Louisville, Dec. 1, 1857. — WM. MORRIS

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of HUBBARD BRENT & CO., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and FORWARDING business. All matters entrusted to us shall be attended to with care, and in soliciting a share of the business formerly done in our predecessors, we do so confidently.

HUBBARD BRENT.
JOHN C. BRENT.
T. Y. BRENT, Jr.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1857.

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us Mr. M. J. Haden, and have changed the style of the firm of MOORE, MURRAY & HADEN.

MOORE & MURRAY.
Nov. 1, 1857.

LAW CARDS.

COOKE & BULLITT,
Attorneys at Law,
PADUCAH, KY.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Courts of McCracken, Marshall, Calloway, Graves, Hickman, Ballard and Fulton, and in southern Illinois. o23 dlm

GEO. W. HITE,
Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Main st., between Fifth and Sixth,
No. 135.

COLLECTIONS made in any part of the State through Louisville, or elsewhere for the purpose. o13 dlm

Havana Cigars.

15,000 MEDIA LEGALIA, El Sole,
Washington, 1st & 2d;
Cervantes,
Flor de Murales,
Elegro Fino,
Sans Londres Tartans,
Young Hearts of Havana,
Just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by
M. DEVLIN,
No. 2 Main st. under the Louisville Hotel.

SEEDS.—Peas, Millet, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard grass, Lucerne, Blue grass, Hungarian grass, Broom corn, Sugar cane, Mammoth Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike Clover, Lucerne Clover, Yellow Clover, Lucerne Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Fowl Meadow Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Grass, Timothy Grass, Orchard Grass, Hungarian Grass, Millet Grass